

WEST

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Search Results -

Term	Documents
CRL.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	5638
CRLS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	54
"11762".DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	149
11762S	0
HBL-6.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	7
HBL-6S	0
HBL.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	350
HBL.S.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	7
"6".DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	6671854
6S.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	3047
((CRL ADJ "11762") AND (HBL-6 OR (HBL ADJ "6"))).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	7

Database:

- US Patents Full-Text Database
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- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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Today's Date: 11/8/2001

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	crl 11762 and (hbl-6 or hbl 6)	7	<u>L2</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	crl 11762	13	<u>L1</u>

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Search Results -

Term	Documents
HBL-6.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	7
HBL-6S	0
HBL.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	350
HBL.S.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	7
"6".DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	6671854
6S.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	3047
(HBL-6 OR (HBL ADJ "6")).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	8

- Database:
- US Patents Full-Text Database
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Refine Search:

Search History

Today's Date: 11/8/2001

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DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES

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Logon file001 08nov01 13:38:55

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***Mergent Company Snapshots (File 556)

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08nov01 13:39:07 User259980 Session D160.1

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\$0.31 Estimated cost this search

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File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2001/Dec W1

File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec

(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2001/Nov W1

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0 HBL-6

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13 HBL(W)6

S1 13 HBL-6 OR HBL(W)6

?rd

...completed examining records

S2 8 RD (unique items)

?t/9/all

2/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10260610 99409047 PMID: 10477700

Human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1)-Tat protein promotes migration of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-related lymphoma cells and enhances their adhesion to endothelial cells.

Chirivi RG; Taraboletti G; Bani MR; Barra L; Piccinini G; Giacca M; Bussolino F; Giavazzi R

Laboratory of the Biology and Treatment of Metastasis, Mario Negri Institute for Pharmacological Research, Bergamo, Italy.

Blood (UNITED STATES) Sep 1 1999, 94 (5) p1747-54, ISSN 0006-4971

Journal Code: ABG

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

Human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1)-Tat, the transactivating gene product of HIV-1, has been shown to interact with different cell types, inducing gene expression, altering their growth and migratory behavior. In this study we examined whether Tat might affect functions of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-related non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), relevant to the in vivo dissemination. Our results show that Tat significantly augmented the motility of the two AIDS-related Burkitt's lymphoma cell lines (AS283 and PA682PB) and AIDS-primary effusion lymphoma cell line (*HBL*-6* -AIDS-PEL). Mutations in RGD or basic domain of Tat (KGE-MBP and LxI-MBP, respectively) sharply reduced migration compared with wild type, suggesting that both domains are required for migration. In contrast, a Tat protein mutation outside the active domains (NH(2)-TAT-GST) did not reduce lymphoma cell migration. The treatment of lymphoma cells with Tat did not influence their adhesion to matrix proteins or to human vascular endothelial cells, but endothelial cells treated with Tat became more adhesive to lymphoma cells. Flow cytometric analysis showed that treatment of endothelial cells with Tat induced the cell surface expression of the adhesion molecules vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) and E-selectin and increased the expression of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1). Only antibodies against VCAM-1 on endothelial cells or against the VLA-4 integrin expressed on AS283 cells inhibited the increment

of adhesion, indicating the relevance of this pathway in the adhesion of lymphoma cells to vascular endothelium. In our work, we show for the first time that Tat can enhance the migration of lymphoma cells and their adhesion to endothelial cells, two processes that may contribute to the malignant behavior of NHL in patients with AIDS.

Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Cell Movement; *Endothelium, Vascular--pathology--PA; *Gene Products, tat--physiology--PH; *HIV-1--physiology--PH; *Lymphoma, AIDS-Related--pathology--PA; *Lymphoma, AIDS-Related--virology--VI; Cell Adhesion; Tumor Cells, Cultured

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Gene Products, tat)

Record Date Created: 19990929

2/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09670345 98139462 PMID: 9473233

Establishing a KSHV+ cell line (BCP-1) from peripheral blood and characterizing its growth in Nod/SCID mice.

Boshoff C; Gao SJ; Healy LE; Matthews S; Thomas AJ; Coignet L; Warnke RA; Strauchen JA; Matutes E; Kamel OW; Moore PS; Weiss RA; Chang Y

Chester Beatty Laboratories, Institute of Cancer Research, London, UK.

Blood (UNITED STATES) Mar 1 1998, 91 (5) p1671-9, ISSN 0006-4971
Journal Code: ABG

Contract/Grant No.: CA 67391, CA, NCI

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV or HHV8) sequences are present in primary effusion lymphomas (PEL). KSHV+ cell lines have been established from such lymphomas. Here we report the first description of the establishment of a KSHV+, EBV- cell line (BCP-1) from the peripheral blood of a patient with PEL. Using this cell line and a KSHV+, EBV+ PEL cell line (*HBL*-6*) previously established from ascitic fluid, we investigated whether in nonobese diabetic/severe combined immunodeficiency disease (Nod/SCID) mice tumors representing PEL can be established. When injected intravenously (IV) into Nod/SCID mice, BCP-1 and *HBL*-6* infiltrated organs, with only occasional macroscopic tumor formation. Intraperitoneal injections (ip) led to the development of ascites and diffuse infiltration of organs, without obviously solid lymphoma formation, resembling the diffuse nature of human PEL. To investigate a possible mechanism for the peculiar phenotype of PEL, we examine the presence of adhesion molecules and homing markers on PEL cells before and after growing in mice. Both BCP-1 and *HBL*-6* cells lack expression of important cytoadhesion molecules including CD11a and CD18 (LFA1 alpha and beta chains), CD29, CD31, CD44, CD54 (ICAM-1), and CD62L and E (L and E selectins).

Tags: Animal; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: *Cell Division; *Herpesvirus, Kaposi Sarcoma-Associated; *Lymphoma, B-Cell--pathology--PA; *Lymphoma, B-Cell--virology--VI; Cell Line; DNA, Viral--analysis--AN; Herpesvirus 4, Human--genetics--GE; Herpesvirus, Kaposi Sarcoma-Associated--genetics--GE; Immunophenotyping; Karyotyping; Lymphoma, B-Cell--genetics--GE; Mice; Mice, Inbred NOD; Mice, SCID; Neoplasm Transplantation; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Sarcoma, Kaposi --pathology--PA; Sarcoma, Kaposi--virology--VI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (DNA, Viral)

Record Date Created: 19980316

2/9/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09403876 97366651 PMID: 9223481

The 222- to 234-kilodalton latent nuclear protein (LNA) of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (human herpesvirus 8) is encoded by orf73 and is a component of the latency-associated nuclear antigen.

Rainbow L; Platt GM; Simpson GR; Sarid R; Gao SJ; Stoiber H; Herrington CS; Moore PS; Schulz TF

Department of Medical Microbiology and Genitourinary Medicine, The

University of Liverpool, United Kingdom.

Journal of virology (UNITED STATES) Aug 1997, 71 (8) p5915-21,

ISSN 0022-538X Journal Code: KCV

Contract/Grant No.: U64CCU210852, PHS

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Kaposi's sarcoma (KS)-associated herpesvirus or human herpesvirus 8 (KSHV/HHV8) is the likely cause of KS and primary effusion lymphomas or body cavity-based lymphomas (BCBLs). A latency-associated nuclear immunofluorescence antigen (LANA) (D. H. Kedes, E. Operskalski, M. Busch, R. Kohn, J. Flood, and D. Ganem, Nat. Med. 2:918-924, 1996; S. J. Gao, L. Kingsley, M. Li, W. Zheng, C. Parravicini, J. Ziegler, R. Newton, C. R. Rinaldo, A. Saah, J. Phair, R. Detels, Y. Chang, and P. S. Moore, Nat. Med. 2:925-928, 1996) and a 222- to 234-kDa nuclear protein (LNA) (S. J. Gao, L. Kingsley, D. R. Hoover, T. J. Spira, C. R. Rinaldo, A. Saah, J. Phair, R. Detels, P. Parry, Y. Chang, and P. S. Moore, N. Engl. J. Med. 335:233-241, 1996) have previously been described in BCBL cell lines by immunofluorescence and Western blotting techniques, respectively. To identify the viral gene(s) encoding this antigen(s) we screened a cDNA library from *HBL*-6* cells, a B-cell lymphoma cell line persistently infected with KSHV/HHV8, with KS patient sera. One set of positive clones contained the 3' end of orf73, as well as the complete orf72 and orfK13, and another set contained the 5' end of orf73. Comparison of cDNA sequences with the KSHV/HHV8 genomic sequence revealed a splice event, occurring upstream of orf73. Immunoaffinity purified antibodies to a recombinant carboxy-terminal fragment of the orf73-encoded protein showed the characteristic speckled nuclear immunofluorescence pattern of LANA and reacted with the 222- to 234-kDa LNA on Western blots. Expression of full-length orf73 in bacteria and COS7 cells reproduced the LNA banding pattern. Immunohistochemistry on cases of nodular KS revealed that orf73/LNA is expressed in the nucleus of KS spindle cells. These findings demonstrate that orf73 encodes the 222- to 234-kDa LNA, is a component of LANA, and is expressed in KS tumor cells.

Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: *Herpesvirus, Kaposi Sarcoma-Associated--genetics--GE; *Nuclear Proteins--genetics--GE; *Open Reading Frames; Blotting, Western; COS Cells; DNA, Complementary--analysis--AN; Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Herpesvirus, Kaposi Sarcoma-Associated--chemistry--CH; Molecular Weight; Nuclear Proteins--physiology--PH; Sarcoma, Kaposi--virology--VI
CAS Registry No.: 0 (DNA, Complementary); 0 (Nuclear Proteins); 0 (nuclear antigens)

Record Date Created: 19970731

2/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09204275 97264524 PMID: 9110350

Analysis of lectin binding properties on human Burkitt's lymphoma cell lines that show high spontaneous metastasis to distant organs in SCID mice: the binding sites for soybean agglutinin lectin masked by sialylation are closely associated with metastatic lymphoma cells.

Abe M; Suzuki O; Tasaki K; Tominaga K; Wakasa H

First Department of Pathology, Fukushima Medical College, Japan.

Pathology international (AUSTRALIA) Dec 1996, 46 (12) p977-83,

ISSN 1320-5463 Journal Code: BXQ

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Alterations in cell surface carbohydrates on human lymphoma cell lines with different spontaneous metastatic potential in the severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) mouse model were analyzed. A difference in cell surface carbohydrates between high- (HBL-2, HBL-7 and HBL-8) and no- or low- (HBL-4, *HBL*-6*, Daudi and Raji) spontaneous metastatic human lymphoma cell lines were analyzed on a FACScan using fluorescein-isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated lectins. The most consistent difference in lectin binding properties was found with soybean agglutinin (SBA) lectin. High-metastatic lymphoma cells (HBL-7 and HBL-8 cells) in

vitro were found to bind the SBA lectin, but the cells in vivo (in primary tumors and metastatic tumors of SCID mice) showed considerably reduced SBA lectin binding. In addition, HBL-2 cells that almost did not bind SBA lectin in vitro and in vivo showed high spontaneous metastasis. Neuraminidase treatment revealed that SBA lectin binding sites were masked by sialic acid. On the other hand, no- or low-metastatic lymphoma cells in vitro and in vivo were found to bind SBA lectin. HBL-8 cell clones without SBA lectin binding showed high spontaneous metastasis to distant organs in SCID mice but HBL-8 cell clones with SBA lectin binding showed very low spontaneous metastasis. Sophora Japonica agglutinin (SJA) lectin is able to recognize the carbohydrates in common with SBA lectin, but it does not appear to be associated with metastatic capacity. These results suggest that the sialylation of particular carbohydrate residues on human lymphoma cells that are recognized by SBA lectin may be associated with the spontaneously metastatic capacity of human lymphoma cell lines in our SCID mouse model.

Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Antigens, Tumor-Associated, Carbohydrate--metabolism--ME; *Burkitt Lymphoma--metabolism--ME; *Lectins--metabolism--ME; *N-Acetylneuraminic Acid--metabolism--ME; *Neoplasm Metastasis; Binding Sites; Burkitt Lymphoma--pathology--PA; Cells, Cultured; Clone Cells; Disease Models, Animal; Fluorescein-5-isothiocyanate; Mice; Mice, SCID; Neoplasm Transplantation; Neuraminidase--pharmacology--PD; Soybeans; Tumor Cells, Cultured

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antigens, Tumor-Associated, Carbohydrate); 0 (Lectins); 0 (soybean hemagglutinin); 131-48-6 (N-Acetylneuraminic Acid); 3326-32-7 (Fluorescein-5-isothiocyanate)

Enzyme No.: EC 3.2.1.18 (Neuraminidase)

Record Date Created: 19970513

2/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08933581 96283596 PMID: 8684008

Establishment of AIDS-related lymphoma cell lines from lymphomatous effusions.

Gaidano G; Cechova K; Chang Y; Moore PS; Knowles DM; Dalla-Favera R

Department of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, USA.

Leukemia (ENGLAND) Jul 1996, 10 (7) p1237-40, ISSN 0887-6924

Journal Code: LEU

Contract/Grant No.: CA37295, CA, NCI; EY06337, EY, NEI

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

AIDS-related non-Hodgkin lymphomas (AIDS-NHL) are most frequently derived from B cells and include small non-cleaved cell lymphoma (SNCCCL) and diffuse large cell lymphoma (DLCL) and less frequently anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) or body cavity-based lymphoma (BCBL). AIDS-NHL cell lines have proved useful to study AIDS-NHL pathogenesis. In this report, we describe the establishment and molecular characterization of two novel AIDS-NHL cell lines (HBL-4 and *HBL*-6*) derived from lymphomatous effusions. HBL-4 was derived from a patient with SNCCCL, whereas *HBL*-6* was derived from a patient with BCBL. The identity of the cell lines with the original tumor clone was established by immunoglobulin gene rearrangement analysis. Both HBL-4 and *HBL*-6* carry a monoclonal EBV infection and do not contain HIV. In addition, *HBL*-6* harbors DNA sequences of the recently identified Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV), now formally called human herpesvirus 8 (HHV8). Finally, HBL-4, but not *HBL*-6*, harbors a rearranged c-MYC allele, while the BCL-6 gene displayed a germline configurations in both cell lines. These AIDS-NHL cell lines may prove useful in understanding the biologic events contributing to AIDS-NHL development.

Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: *Ascitic Fluid--pathology--PA; *Lymphoma, AIDS-Related--pathology--PA; Base Sequence; Gene Rearrangement; Gene Rearrangement, B-Lymphocyte; Genes, myc; Herpesviridae--isolation and purification--IP; Herpesvirus 4, Human--isolation and purification--IP; Lymphoma, AIDS-Related--genetics--GE; Lymphoma, AIDS-Related--virology--VI;

Lymphoma, Small Noncleaved-Cell--genetics--GE; Lymphoma, Small
Noncleaved-Cell--pathology--PA; Lymphoma, Small Noncleaved-Cell--virology
--VI; Molecular Sequence Data; Tumor Cells, Cultured
Record Date Created: 19960820

2/9/6 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R) File 5: Biosis Previews(R)
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12837982 BIOSIS NO.: 200100045131
Arsenic trioxide and cidofovir induce apoptosis in HHV-8 infected primary
effusion lymphoma cell lines.
AUTHOR: Trovato R(a); Luppi M(a); Barozzi P(a); Ravazzini L(a); Rasini V(a)
; Donelli A(a); Panissidi T(a); Chiodino C(a); Roncaglia R; Torelli G(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Medical Sciences, Section of Hematology,
University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena**Italy
JOURNAL: Tumori 86 (4 Suppl. 1):p88-89 July-August, 2000
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: XV Congress of the Italian Cancer Society Turin, Italy
October 05-07, 2000
SPONSOR: Italian Cancer Society
ISSN: 0300-8916
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
REGISTRY NUMBERS: 1327-53-3: ARSENIC TRIOXIDE; 113852-37-2: CIDOFOVIR
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Infection; Clinical Immunology (Human Medicine, Medical
Sciences); Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Herpesviridae--Animal Viruses, Viruses,
Microorganisms; Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata,
Animalia; Retroviridae--Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms
ORGANISMS: BCBL-1 cell line (Hominidae)--primary effusion lymphoma cell;
EBV {Epstein-Barr virus} (Herpesviridae)--inhibition, pathogen,
replication; *HBL*-6* cell line (Hominidae)--primary effusion
lymphoma cell; HHV-8 {human herpes virus-8} (Herpesviridae)--
inhibition, pathogen, replication; HIV {human immunodeficiency virus}
(Retroviridae)--inhibition, pathogen, replication; HTLV-1 {human T
lymphotropic virus-1} (Retroviridae)--pathogen, replication; human
(Hominidae)--host, male, patient
ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: T cell--blood and lymphatics, immune system;
leukemic cell--blood and lymphatics; lymphocyte--blood and lymphatics,
immune system; myelocyte--blood and lymphatics; nasopharynx--dental
and oral system; pleura--respiratory system
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animal Viruses; Animals;
Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms; Primates; Vertebrates;
Viruses
DISEASES: HHV-8 infection--infectious disease, treatment, viral disease;
T cell leukemia--HTLV-1 associated, blood and lymphatic disease, immune
system disease, neoplastic disease, treatment, viral disease; acute
promyelocytic leukemia--blood and lymphatic disease, immune system
disease, neoplastic disease, treatment; chronic lymphocytic leukemia--
blood and lymphatic disease, immune system disease, neoplastic disease,
treatment; multiple myeloma--blood and lymphatic disease, immune
system disease, neoplastic disease, treatment; nasopharyngeal
carcinoma--EBV associated, dental and oral disease, neoplastic disease,
treatment; pleural effusion--respiratory system disease, treatment,
treatment outcome; primary effusion lymphoma {PEL}--blood and
lymphatic disease, immune system disease, neoplastic disease, treatment
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: GCR--expression, regulation; IL-6 {
interleukin-6}--expression, regulation; arsenic trioxide--
antineoplastic-drug, antiviral-drug, apoptosis inducer, cell cycle
inhibitor, dosage, efficacy; bcl-2--apoptosis inhibitor, expression;
bcl2--apoptosis inhibitor, expression, regulation; cidofovir--
antineoplastic-drug, antiviral-drug, apoptosis inducer, cell cycle
inhibitor, dosage, efficacy
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: pleural drainage--drainage method, therapeutic
method
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: apoptosis--induction, regulation; cell cycle--
inhibition; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ALTERNATE INDEXING: Leukemia, Promyelocytic, Acute (MeSH); Leukemia, Lymphocytic, Chronic (MeSH); Multiple Myeloma (MeSH); Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms (MeSH); Carcinoma (MeSH); Pleural Effusion (MeSH)

CONCEPT CODES:

34502 Immunology and Immunochemistry-General; Methods
00520 General Biology-Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals
02506 Cytology and Cytochemistry-Animal
02508 Cytology and Cytochemistry-Human
10064 Biochemical Studies-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids
12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy (1971-)
15002 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood and Lymph Studies
15004 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood Cell Studies
15006 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood, Lymphatic and Reticuloendothelial Pathologies
16004 Respiratory System-Physiology and Biochemistry
16006 Respiratory System-Pathology
17002 Endocrine System-General
19004 Dental and Oral Biology-Physiology and Biochemistry
19006 Dental and Oral Biology-Pathology
22002 Pharmacology-General
22005 Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (1972-)
24003 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Immunology
24004 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Pathology; Clinical Aspects; Systemic Effects
24008 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Therapeutic Agents; Therapy
24010 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Blood and Reticuloendothelial Neoplasms
33506 Virology-Animal Host Viruses
34508 Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology
36001 Medical and Clinical Microbiology-General; Methods and Techniques
36006 Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology
38506 Chemotherapy-Antiviral Agents

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

02612 Herpesviridae (1993-)
02623 Retroviridae (1993-)
86215 Hominidae

2/9/7 (Item 2 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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12062215 BIOSIS NO.: 199900357064

Identification of a spliced gene from Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus encoding a protein with similarities to latent membrane proteins 1 and 2A of Epstein-Barr virus.

AUTHOR: Glenn Mark; Rainbow Lucille; Aurade Frederic; Davison Andrew; Schulz Thomas F(a)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dept. of Medical Microbiology and Genito-Urinary Medicine, The University of Liverpool, Daulby S**UK

JOURNAL: Journal of Virology 73 (8):p6953-6963 Aug., 1999

ISSN: 0022-538X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) or human herpesvirus 8 (HHV-8) is a novel herpesvirus implicated as the causative agent of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), primary effusion lymphoma, and some cases of multicentric Castleman's disease. KSHV persists in the majority of KS spindle (endothelial tumor) cells and lymphoid cells in a latent form, with only a limited set of viral genes expressed in a tissue-specific manner. Here, we report the identification of a family of alternatively-spliced transcripts of approximately 7.5 kb expressed in latently infected body cavity-based lymphoma (BCBL) cell lines which are predicted to encode membrane proteins with similarities to the LMP2A and LMP1 proteins of Epstein-Barr virus. In two highly divergent sequence variants of the right end of the KSHV genome, alternative splicing of

eight exons located between KSHV ORF 75 and the terminal repeats yields transcripts appropriate for proteins with up to 12 transmembrane domains, followed by a hydrophilic C-terminal, presumably cytoplasmic, domain. This C-terminal domain contains several YxxI/L motifs reminiscent of LMP2A and a putative TRAF binding site as in LMP1. In latently (persistently) infected BCBL cells the predominant transcript utilizes all eight exons, whereas in phorbol-ester-induced cells, a shorter transcript, lacking exons 4 and 5, is also abundant. We also found evidence for an alternative use of exon 1. Transfection of an epitope-tagged cDNA construct containing all exons indicates that the encoded protein is localized on cell surface and intracellular membranes, and glutathione S-transferase pull-down experiments indicate that its cytoplasmic domain, like that of LMP1, interacts with TRAF1, -2, and -3. Two of 20 KS patients had antibodies to the hydrophilic C-terminal domain, suggesting that the protein is expressed in vivo.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 50812-37-8: GLUTATHIONE S-TRANSFERASE

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Membranes (Cell Biology); Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Tumor Biology

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Herpesviridae--Animal Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--patient; Epstein-Barr virus (Herpesviridae); *HBL*-6* cell line (Hominidae); Kaposi's sarcoma associated herpesvirus {human herpesvirus 8} (Herpesviridae)

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: cell surface; intracellular membranes; lymphoid cells--blood and lymphatics, immune system; Kaposi's sarcoma spindle cells--endothelial tumor cells

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animal Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Microorganisms; Primates; Vertebrates; Viruses

DISEASES: Kaposi's sarcoma--neoplastic disease

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: alternatively spliced transcripts; glutathione S-transferase; latent membrane protein 1 {LMP1}; latent membrane protein 2A {LMP2A}; Kaposi's sarcoma associated herpesvirus open reading frame 75 {KSHV ORF 75}; TRAF1; TRAF2; TRAF3

METHODS & EQUIPMENT: glutathione S-transferase pull down experiments--molecular genetic method

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: transmembrane domains; YxxI/L motifs

ALTERNATE INDEXING: Sarcoma, Kaposi (MeSH)

CONCEPT CODES:

33506 Virology-Animal Host Viruses
10010 Comparative Biochemistry, General
10506 Biophysics-Molecular Properties and Macromolecules
36006 Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology
24006 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Biochemistry

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

02612 Herpesviridae (1993-)
86215 Hominidae

2/9/8 (Item 3 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R) File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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11005283 BIOSIS NO.: 199799626428

Lack of expression of the viral IL-6 homologue in KSHV-associated tumors.

AUTHOR: Sheaffer Jennifer M(a); Nicholas John(a); Bravo Nicola(a); Browning Philip J; Diguseppe Joseph A(a); Hayward Gary S(a); Ambinder Richard F (a)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a) Johns Hopkins Univ. Sch. Med., Baltimore, MD**USA

JOURNAL: Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes and Human Retrovirology 14 (4):pA36 1997

CONFERENCE/MEETING: National AIDS Malignancy Conference Bethesda, Maryland, USA April 28-30, 1997

ISSN: 1077-9450

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Infection; Oncology (Human

Medicine, Medical Sciences)
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Herpesviridae--Viruses; Hominidae--Primates,
Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: Herpesviridae (Herpesviridae); Hominidae (Hominidae)
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): animals; chordates; humans;
mammals; microorganisms; primates; vertebrates; viruses
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: Meeting Abstract; EXPRESSION; *HBL*-6* CELL LINE;
INFECTIOIN; KAPOSI'S SARCOMA; KAPOSI'S SARCOMA ASSOCIATED HERPESVIRUS;
NEOPLASTIC DISEASE; PATHOGEN; TUMOR BIOLOGY; VIRAL INTERLEUKIN-6
HOMOLOGUE

CONCEPT CODES:

10060 Biochemical Studies-General
24002 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-General
34502 Immunology and Immunochemistry-General; Methods
36001 Medical and Clinical Microbiology-General; Methods and Techniques
00520 General Biology-Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of
Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

02612 Herpesviridae (1993-)
86215 Hominidae

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S2	8	RD (unique items)
S3	0	CRL(W)11762

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\$0.92 Estimated cost File434
\$2.39 0.426 DialUnits File5
\$4.95 3 Type(s) in Format 9
\$4.95 3 Types
\$7.34 Estimated cost File5
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\$0.30 TYMNET
\$10.94 Estimated cost this search
\$11.25 Estimated total session cost 1.007 DialUnits

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